

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

CLOSE STREET, BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH.
PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & GEORGE,
PROPRIETORS.

A SUBSCRIPTION PRICE—IN ADVANCE,
ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR, OR 10 CENTS PER MONTH,
PAID IN ADVANCE, OR 25 CENTS IF PAID WITHIN
THE FIRST MONTH OF THE SUBSCRIPTION. 10 CENTS
PER MONTH FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE YEAR.
OUR PRICES—IN ADVANCE:
ADVERTISING IN DAILY JOURNAL,
1 CENTS PER WORD, 10 CENTS PER LINE, 50 CENTS
FOR A COLUMN, 10 CENTS PER INCH.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR, 10 CENTS;
ADVERTISEMENTS, 10 CENTS;
NOTES, 10 CENTS;
NOTICE OF DEATHS, 10 CENTS;
NOTICE OF BIRTHS, 10 CENTS;
NOTICE OF MARRIAGES, 10 CENTS.

JOHN D. PRENTICE, J.
PAUL H. SHIPMAN, Editors;
JAS. N. WALLACE,
OLIVER LYNN, Local Editor and Reporter.

UNION TICKET for the BORDER CONFERENCE.

EXHIBITION—SATURDAY, May 4.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE
JOHN D. PRENTICE,
DISTRICT DELEGATES.

1. Rufus K. Williams. 6. George W. Dunlap.
2. Archibald Nixon. 7. Chas. S. McDonald.
3. John G. Bell. 8. Charles C. Collier.
4. Joshua F. Bell. 9. John B. Huston.
5. Charles A. Wickliffe. 10. Robert Richardson.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, 1

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 25, 1861.

To the House of Representatives of the State of Illinois:

SIR—Sign the memorial to the Governor which will be sent to every poll to day. Do not neglect it, for no more important duty can devolve upon the Union men of Kentucky than to let the Executive of the State know their will. Let our friends who watch the polls call the particular attention of every voter to the performance of this duty, and see that no one leaves the place without doing his name.

ATTENTION, VOTERS.—A contemporary suggests the caution that voters to day should see that their votes are put down for every one of the two sides. Some persons, I suppose, think they have the right to vote for both. This idea has been put out by eloquent persons to cheat the unenlightened. Every voter should vote for one of the twelve men whose names are on the ticket, just as the Presidential electors are voted for.

NO party is wanted now—Crittenden and Guthrie, Bell and Dixon, Menard and Wickliffe, Bristow and Wm. Dunlap and Robinson, Harlan and Richardson have all forgotten old party ties and associations, and like a band of brothers joined, "are now battling for the Union and for the purity of our government. What a consternation of patriotism, statesmanship, and loyalty their heads present.

No Union man, no friend of the armed neutrality of Kentucky, suppose that our noble ticket is without an adversary in the election to day. Our ticket has an adversary—not, indeed, an open and many-adversary of course—but a secret and dangerous adversary of the most diabolical. The secession ticket though nominally dead, is really in the field, and every vote not cast for the Union ticket will be claimed as a vote against us. Let the friends of the country stay this unprotectionable fact to heart. The secession ticket, instead of being really withdrawn, lies in ambush amongst the unsuspecting voters of the State, ready, if a majority of the voters should be weakly inclined to stay at home from the absence of a visible adversary, to spring up in the midst of its victims and impudently claim the victory in its own behalf. The withdrawal of the secession ticket is nothing but a sham whereby the desperate weakness of the ticket is not only concealed but made to cover the real and overwhelming strength equal to the number of all the票 not cast for the Union ticket in a nominally unadmitted election.

The game, it will be seen, is a sharp one—as sharp as it can be. Yet, as union men are not vigilant and faithful. Let the Union men wake up, and do their whole duty with energy and spirit. Let them see to it that every voter in favor of the armed mediation of Kentucky goes to the polls and casts his vote outright for Crittenden and Guthrie and their worthy colleagues. Nothing short of this will avert the clear and solemn call of duty.

THE ELECTION TO-DAY.—We trust that we need say little about the election to-day of Delegates to the Border Slave States Convention, for we are confident that every true Union man's own heart and reason will make a thousand times more eloquent and touching appeal to him than any speech. Our people may not, it is true, be able to make up their minds to vote for Crittenden and Guthrie and their worthy colleagues. Nothing short of this will avert the clear and solemn call of duty.

GOVERNOR MAGOFFIN'S PROCLAMATION.—THE CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.—Governor Magoffin has issued his proclamation ordering the election of Representatives from this State to Congress on the 1st of July. If he had issued the document one day earlier, he would have saved us the trouble and anxiety of reading an article in our paper of yesterday.

Many have believed that the Governor would not order an election of Delegates to the Border Slave States Convention, but we are sincerely glad that he has done so. An extra session of Congress is to commence on the 1st of July, and we rejoice that the voice of Kentucky is to be heard in that body. Let all the friends of the Union, see that it be a clear, a long, and a powerful one, if there ever was a time, when the whole power of the State to make herself heard and felt in the affairs of the nation, a time the present.

Even the strongest words, seen poor and weak and impotent when we use them to express the importance, the mighty magnitude, of the existing crisis of our country. Far more tremendous issues than have ever been at stake upon this continent since its discovery by Columbus are at stake now.

This is no season for small or ordinary men to think themselves equal to or be fitted to stand by their friends to represent Kentucky in the cause of the Union. The friends of the Union in every district must find the very ablest man in their State and elect him as their Representative. The ten most powerful Union men in our State should constitute our delegation. If the ten greatest men, whose names are recorded in the history of our country, were living now in Kentucky in the enjoyment of all the strength and vigor of their mighty intellects, we should need them all to represent us in the capital of the country and to act as the guides and counselors of our most unhappy nation in the present awful crisis of its life.

Crittenden, Guthrie, and their noble associates are for mediation between angry factions, while the secessions are dragging us into the light, unarmed and unprepared.

A vote for the Union ticket to-day is a vote for neutrality in civil war and for preventing the scene of that war from being transferred to our own soil.

Let us all have our flags flying to-day to remind the voters of their duty and their allegiance to the whole Union.

Vote for the Union ticket or for the stars and stripes in preference to the palmetto flag or the golden banner.

Kentuckians, keep step to the music of the Union to-day.

THE U. S. ENCAMPMENT AT CAIRO.—We can see the encampment well, with the disorganized regiments, who get into such a muddle in camp, and camp in Cairo. It is ten that guns are planted there, commanding the river upon which our commerce goes to New Orleans, but it is equally true that batteries commanding one great thoroughfare of commerce have been planted at Paducah and Columbus, Ky., Memphis, Tenn., Natchez and Nopaleo Ark., Vicksburg, Miss., and Baton Rouge and New Orleans, La. Now if our commerce can stand the eight last mentioned batteries, we don't see why it can't continue to stand the first. If the eight are all right, the one can hardly be as "infernally" wrong as our neighbor of the Courier thinks it. Certainly a battery has just as good a right to look from Cairo across the Ohio toward Kentucky as another battery has to look from Paducah toward Illinois. The Calvary battery and the army in charge of it are an Illinois battery and an Illinois army stationed upon the side of Illinois with two rivers that wash Illinois. The reason why Cairo is occupied by troops is thus stated in a message from the Governor of Illinois:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, 1
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 25, 1861.

To the House of Representatives of the State of Illinois:

SIR—Sign the memorial to the Governor which will be sent to every poll to day. Do not neglect it, for no more important duty can devolve upon the Union men of Kentucky than to let the Executive of the State know their will. Let our friends who watch the polls call the particular attention of every voter to the performance of this duty, and see that no one leaves the place without doing his name.

ATTENTION, VOTERS.—A contemporary suggests the caution that voters to day should see that their votes are put down for every one of the two sides. Some persons, I suppose, think they have the right to vote for both. This idea has been put out by eloquent persons to cheat the unenlightened. Every voter should vote for one of the twelve men whose names are on the ticket, just as the Presidential electors are voted for.

NO party is wanted now—Crittenden and Guthrie, Bell and Dixon, Menard and Wickliffe, Bristow and Wm. Dunlap and Robinson, Harlan and Richardson have all forgotten old party ties and associations, and like a band of brothers joined, "are now battling for the Union and for the purity of our government. What a consternation of patriotism, statesmanship, and loyalty their heads present.

No Union man, no friend of the armed neutrality of Kentucky, suppose that our noble ticket is without an adversary in the election to day. Our ticket has an adversary—not, indeed, an open and many-adversary of course—but a secret and dangerous adversary of the most diabolical. The secession ticket though nominally dead, is really in the field, and every vote not cast for the Union ticket will be claimed as a vote against us. Let the friends of the country stay this unprotectionable fact to heart. The secession ticket, instead of being really withdrawn, lies in ambush amongst the unsuspecting voters of the State, ready, if a majority of the voters should be weakly inclined to stay at home from the absence of a visible adversary, to spring up in the midst of its victims and impudently claim the victory in its own behalf. The withdrawal of the secession ticket is nothing but a sham whereby the desperate weakness of the ticket is not only concealed but made to cover the real and overwhelming strength equal to the number of all the票 not cast for the Union ticket in a nominally unadmitted election.

The game, it will be seen, is a sharp one—as sharp as it can be. Yet, as union men are not vigilant and faithful. Let the Union men wake up, and do their whole duty with energy and spirit. Let them see to it that every voter in favor of the armed mediation of Kentucky goes to the polls and casts his vote outright for Crittenden and Guthrie and their worthy colleagues. Nothing short of this will avert the clear and solemn call of duty.

A great outcry is raised here against the military organization at Cairo as interfering with the trade of Kentucky. Well, if Kentucky or Kentuckians undertake to trade with the United States, in contradistinction with the Confederacy, and that both are vigorously waging it. Of course the U. S. Government has the right to prevent, by all the means in its power, the carrying of articles of contraband of war intended for the use of the Confederates.

The Courier says that, when the Confederate States established a custom-house on the Mississippi river, "the Journal, in its editorials, appealed to our citizens to stop ships at the mouth of the river, and to make no purchases from them." This is now done by the South, and the Northern agents are sent to intercept the ships.

THE Courier speaks of "the inauguration of the Southern Confederacy" but the Mobile Avenger glorifies in the fact that the seven Confederates "struck the first blow in the conflict" and "threw down the glove of mortal combat to their power foe," but the action of the Administration was far from being a blow to the South.

The Courier says it was "plucky in the seven Confederates to stand by their principles."

THE Courier speaks of "the inauguration of the Southern Confederacy" but the Mobile Avenger glorifies in the fact that the seven Confederates "struck the first blow in the conflict" and "threw down the glove of mortal combat to their power foe," but the action of the Administration was far from being a blow to the South.

THE Courier speaks of "the inauguration of the Southern Confederacy" but the Mobile Avenger glorifies in the fact that the seven Confederates "struck the first blow in the conflict" and "threw down the glove of mortal combat to their power foe," but the action of the Administration was far from being a blow to the South.

THE Courier speaks of "the inauguration of the Southern Confederacy" but the Mobile Avenger glorifies in the fact that the seven Confederates "struck the first blow in the conflict" and "threw down the glove of mortal combat to their power foe," but the action of the Administration was far from being a blow to the South.

THE Courier speaks of "the inauguration of the Southern Confederacy" but the Mobile Avenger glorifies in the fact that the seven Confederates "struck the first blow in the conflict" and "threw down the glove of mortal combat to their power foe," but the action of the Administration was far from being a blow to the South.

THE Courier speaks of "the inauguration of the Southern Confederacy" but the Mobile Avenger glorifies in the fact that the seven Confederates "struck the first blow in the conflict" and "threw down the glove of mortal combat to their power foe," but the action of the Administration was far from being a blow to the South.

THE Courier speaks of "the inauguration of the Southern Confederacy" but the Mobile Avenger glorifies in the fact that the seven Confederates "struck the first blow in the conflict" and "threw down the glove of mortal combat to their power foe," but the action of the Administration was far from being a blow to the South.

THE Courier speaks of "the inauguration of the Southern Confederacy" but the Mobile Avenger glorifies in the fact that the seven Confederates "struck the first blow in the conflict" and "threw down the glove of mortal combat to their power foe," but the action of the Administration was far from being a blow to the South.

THE Courier speaks of "the inauguration of the Southern Confederacy" but the Mobile Avenger glorifies in the fact that the seven Confederates "struck the first blow in the conflict" and "threw down the glove of mortal combat to their power foe," but the action of the Administration was far from being a blow to the South.

THE Courier speaks of "the inauguration of the Southern Confederacy" but the Mobile Avenger glorifies in the fact that the seven Confederates "struck the first blow in the conflict" and "threw down the glove of mortal combat to their power foe," but the action of the Administration was far from being a blow to the South.

THE Courier speaks of "the inauguration of the Southern Confederacy" but the Mobile Avenger glorifies in the fact that the seven Confederates "struck the first blow in the conflict" and "threw down the glove of mortal combat to their power foe," but the action of the Administration was far from being a blow to the South.

THE Courier speaks of "the inauguration of the Southern Confederacy" but the Mobile Avenger glorifies in the fact that the seven Confederates "struck the first blow in the conflict" and "threw down the glove of mortal combat to their power foe," but the action of the Administration was far from being a blow to the South.

THE Courier speaks of "the inauguration of the Southern Confederacy" but the Mobile Avenger glorifies in the fact that the seven Confederates "struck the first blow in the conflict" and "threw down the glove of mortal combat to their power foe," but the action of the Administration was far from being a blow to the South.

THE Courier speaks of "the inauguration of the Southern Confederacy" but the Mobile Avenger glorifies in the fact that the seven Confederates "struck the first blow in the conflict" and "threw down the glove of mortal combat to their power foe," but the action of the Administration was far from being a blow to the South.

THE Courier speaks of "the inauguration of the Southern Confederacy" but the Mobile Avenger glorifies in the fact that the seven Confederates "struck the first blow in the conflict" and "threw down the glove of mortal combat to their power foe," but the action of the Administration was far from being a blow to the South.

THE Courier speaks of "the inauguration of the Southern Confederacy" but the Mobile Avenger glorifies in the fact that the seven Confederates "struck the first blow in the conflict" and "threw down the glove of mortal combat to their power foe," but the action of the Administration was far from being a blow to the South.

THE Courier speaks of "the inauguration of the Southern Confederacy" but the Mobile Avenger glorifies in the fact that the seven Confederates "struck the first blow in the conflict" and "threw down the glove of mortal combat to their power foe," but the action of the Administration was far from being a blow to the South.

THE Courier speaks of "the inauguration of the Southern Confederacy" but the Mobile Avenger glorifies in the fact that the seven Confederates "struck the first blow in the conflict" and "threw down the glove of mortal combat to their power foe," but the action of the Administration was far from being a blow to the South.

THE Courier speaks of "the inauguration of the Southern Confederacy" but the Mobile Avenger glorifies in the fact that the seven Confederates "struck the first blow in the conflict" and "threw down the glove of mortal combat to their power foe," but the action of the Administration was far from being a blow to the South.

THE Courier speaks of "the inauguration of the Southern Confederacy" but the Mobile Avenger glorifies in the fact that the seven Confederates "struck the first blow in the conflict" and "threw down the glove of mortal combat to their power foe," but the action of the Administration was far from being a blow to the South.

THE Courier speaks of "the inauguration of the Southern Confederacy" but the Mobile Avenger glorifies in the fact that the seven Confederates "struck the first blow in the conflict" and "threw down the glove of mortal combat to their power foe," but the action of the Administration was far from being a blow to the South.

THE Courier speaks of "the inauguration of the Southern Confederacy" but the Mobile Avenger glorifies in the fact that the seven Confederates "struck the first blow in the conflict" and "threw down the glove of mortal combat to their power foe," but the action of the Administration was far from being a blow to the South.

THE Courier speaks of "the inauguration of the Southern Confederacy" but the Mobile Avenger glorifies in the fact that the seven Confederates "struck the first blow in the conflict" and "threw down the glove of mortal combat to their power foe," but the action of the Administration was far from being a blow to the South.

THE Courier speaks of "the inauguration of the Southern Confederacy" but the Mobile Avenger glorifies in the fact that the seven Confederates "struck the first blow in the conflict" and "threw down the glove of mortal combat to their power foe," but the action of the Administration was far from being a blow to the South.

THE Courier speaks of "the inauguration of the Southern Confederacy" but the Mobile Avenger glorifies in the fact that the seven Confederates "struck the first blow in the conflict" and "threw down the glove of mortal combat to their power foe," but the action of the Administration was far from being a blow to the South.

THE Courier speaks of "the inauguration of the Southern Confederacy" but the Mobile Avenger glorifies in the fact that the seven Confederates "struck the first blow in the conflict" and "threw down the glove of mortal combat to their power foe," but the action of the Administration was far from being a blow to the South.

THE Courier speaks of "the inauguration of the Southern Confederacy" but the Mobile Avenger glorifies in the fact that the seven Confederates "struck the first blow in the conflict" and "threw down the glove of mortal combat to their power foe," but the action of the Administration was far from being a blow to the South.

THE Courier speaks of "the inauguration of the Southern Confederacy" but the Mobile Avenger glorifies in the fact that the seven Confederates "struck the first blow in the conflict" and "threw down the glove of mortal combat to their power foe," but the action of the Administration was far from being a blow to the South.

THE Courier speaks of "the inauguration of the Southern Confederacy" but the Mobile Avenger glorifies in the fact that the seven Confederates "struck the first blow in the conflict" and "threw down the glove of mortal combat to their power foe," but the action of the Administration was far from being a blow to the South.

THE Courier speaks of "the inauguration of the Southern Confederacy" but the Mobile Avenger glorifies in the fact that the seven Confederates "struck the first blow in the conflict" and "threw down the glove of mortal combat to their power foe," but the action of the Administration was far from being a blow to the South.

THE Courier speaks of "the inauguration of the Southern Confederacy" but the Mobile Avenger glorifies in the fact that the seven Confederates "struck the first blow in the conflict" and "threw down the glove of mortal combat to their power foe," but the action of the Administration was far from being a blow to the South.

THE Courier speaks of "the inauguration of the Southern Confederacy" but the Mobile Avenger glorifies in the fact that the seven Confederates "struck the first blow in the conflict" and "threw down the glove of mortal combat to their power foe," but the action of the Administration was far from being a blow to the South.

THE Courier speaks of "the inauguration of the Southern Confederacy" but the Mobile Avenger glorifies in the fact that the seven Confederates "struck the first blow in the conflict" and "threw down the glove of mortal combat to their power foe," but the action of the Administration was far from being a blow to the South.

THE Courier speaks of "the inauguration of the Southern Confederacy" but the Mobile Avenger glorifies in the fact that the seven Confederates "struck the first blow in the conflict" and "threw down the glove of mortal combat to their power foe," but the action of the Administration was far from being a blow to the South.

THE Courier speaks of "the inauguration of the Southern Confederacy" but the Mobile Avenger glorifies in the fact that the seven Confederates "struck the first blow in the conflict" and "threw down the glove of mortal combat to their power foe," but the action of the Administration was far from being a blow to the South.

THE Courier speaks of "the inauguration of the Southern Confederacy" but the Mobile Avenger glorifies in the fact that the seven Confederates "struck the first blow in the conflict" and "threw down the glove of mortal combat to their power foe," but the action of the Administration was far from being a blow to the South.

THE Courier speaks of "the inauguration of the Southern Confederacy" but the Mobile Avenger glorifies in the fact that the seven Confederates "struck the first blow in the conflict" and "threw down the glove of mortal combat to their power foe," but the action of the Administration was far from being a blow to the South.

